

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA
OR MONEY REFUND—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Victory in the Air.
Crushing defeat for the enemy, hence in six months, and conservation of allied lives are possible only through the air, according to the message brought to America by Frank Carrel, proprietor of the Quebec Telegraph, just back from an official tour of the front as the guest of the British government. The victory air program, as outlined by Mr. Carrel's statements, formulated on talks with overseas leaders, calls for America to build bigger, faster airplanes and to build them more abundantly.

Consultation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian "Gastric Pills" restore regularity without effort.

Meeting Friends.
An American soldier in a French hospital raised on his pillow and surveyed his neighbor.

"See, what outfit are you out of, buddy?" he asked. "You mug looks kind of familiar and I'm trying to place you."

"Company 1, Infantry," said he of the bandaged head.

"So am I. Who the deuce are you?"

"I," said the other, "am the captain."

"Cold in the Head?"

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair, and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes, but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or mail order, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine—Adv.

True.
"What makes more noise than a pig under a fence?"
"A Hun squealing for peace."

Stop Losing Calves
You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of **DR. DAVID ROBERTS' "Anti-Abortion"**

Small Expense. Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 25 years.

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DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

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Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair, and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes, but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

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NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

Views of His Reply Vary

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact—Huns Continue Retreat From Belgium—Yanks in Pierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhuman actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions.

The German government is now free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.

Germany's Note to President Wilson. Considering the assurances given by the German government, I cannot decline to suggest to the allied governments the consideration of an armistice, which, however, must leave the United States and its allies in a position to force the arrangements made and to make impossible a renewal of hostilities by Germany. It appears to me that the Kaiser and his crew still are in unimpaired control of the empire, and if we must deal with them, now or later, we must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender—President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. The German note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not yet ceased. Even while protesting against the charges, the note says others have been issued to discontinue the inhuman practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances. If the orders to observe the rules of civilized warfare have been issued, then there is an end of the contention of the defenders of the German people as disinterested observers of the war.

The note, however, is not a peace offering, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an innumerable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overthrow the Hohenzollerns and all their gang, but still, it will be not because of the monstrous crime they have committed, but because they have failed of their criminal purpose. There is not in all Germany one sign of repentance. There is only furious disappointment because the leaders have not been able to "make good."

It cannot be said truthfully that President Wilson's reply to Berlin aroused any wild enthusiasm. Most of us felt as did Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who said: "I would have told Germany to go to hell." Less biting critics of the president felt that the reply called for was a demand for

unconditional surrender and that Mr. Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which, he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the Kaiser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever device to alienate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aim and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detection of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarrassing diplomatic maze.

In reassurance, it may be said that no armistice or no peace will be arranged until Germany has accepted an armistice of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States, and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupied territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the ultimate allies are determined that any discussion of an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predominant.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary, President Wilson informed Vienna that events had none of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czechoslovaks and the national aspirations of the Jews-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. Then followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of federal states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovaks, Croats and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence.

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